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PTO/SB/05 (4/98)  
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# UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

*(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))*

Attorney Docket No. 1322/51

First Inventor or Application Identifier Rick L. Allison

Title See 1 in Addendum

Express Mail Label No. EK580751795US

**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1.  \* Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)  
*(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)*
2.  Specification [Total Pages 43]  
*(preferred arrangement set forth below)*
  - Descriptive title of the Invention
  - Cross References to Related Applications
  - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
  - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
  - Background of the Invention
  - Brief Summary of the Invention
  - Brief Description of the Drawings (*if filed*)
  - Detailed Description
  - Claim(s)
  - Abstract of the Disclosure
3.  Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 7]
4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 4]
  - a.  Newly executed (original or copy)
  - b.  Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))  
*(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)*
    - i.  DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

\* NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 13 IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).

**ADDRESS TO:**  
 Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
 Box Patent Application  
 Washington, DC 20231

5.  Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
6. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
*(if applicable, all necessary)*
  - a.  Computer Readable Copy
  - b.  Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
  - c.  Statement verifying identity of above copies

**ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS**

7.  Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
8.  37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement  Power of  
*(when there is an assignee)*  Attorney
9.  English Translation Document (*if applicable*)
10.  Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449  Copies of IDS  
Statement
11.  Preliminary Amendment
12.  Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
*(Should be specifically itemized)*
13.  \* Small Entity Statement(s)  Statement filed in prior application  
*(PTO/SB/09-12)*  Status still proper and desired
14.  Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
*(if foreign priority is claimed)*
15.  Other: Check in the amount of \$1,666.00

16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

 Continuation  Divisional  Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Prior application information: Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Group / Art Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

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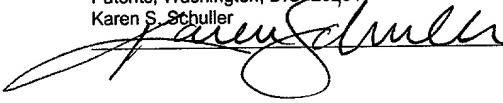
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Karen S. Schuller



Commissioner for Patents  
BOX PATENT APPLICATION  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: U.S. Patent Application for  
METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING AND  
SENDING MESSAGES IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS  
NETWORK IN RESPONSE TO A CHANGE IN LOCATION  
OF A SUBSCRIBER  
Our File No. 1322/51

Sir:

Please find enclosed the following:

1. A U.S. patent application for METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING AND SENDING MESSAGES IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN RESPONSE TO A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF A SUBSCRIBER (43 pages);
2. Seven (7) sheets of formal drawings;
3. An executed Declaration (4 pages);
4. An executed Assignment (4 pages);
5. Recordation Form Cover Sheet (PTO-1595; 1 page);
6. Utility Patent Application Transmittal (Form PTO/SB/05; 2 pages);

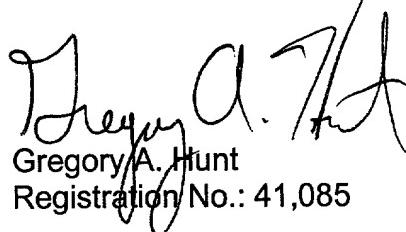
Commissioner for Patents  
August 25, 2000  
Page 2

7. Fee Transmittal (Form PTO/SB/17; 1 page) in duplicate;
8. A check in the amount of \$1,666.00 to cover the application filing fee and the assignment recordation fee;
9. A return-receipt postcard to be returned to our offices with the U.S. Patent and Trademark date stamp thereon; and
10. A Certificate of Express Mail No.: EK580751795US.

Please contact our offices if there are any questions with respect to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

JENKINS & WILSON, P.A.

  
Gregory A. Hunt  
Registration No.: 41,085

GAH/kss

Enclosures

Attachment to PTO/SB/05 (4/98) Utility Patent Application  
Transmittal

1. METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING AND SENDING MESSAGES IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN RESPONSE TO A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF A SUBSCRIBER

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING MESSAGES IN  
RESPONSE TO A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF A MOBILE SUBSCRIBER

AN APPLICATION FOR  
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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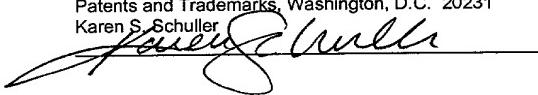
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Karen S. Schuller



### Description

## METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING AND SENDING MESSAGES IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN RESPONSE TO A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF A SUBSCRIBER

5

### Related Application Information

This application claims the benefit of United States Provisional Patent Application Number 60/184,443, filed March 7, 2000, the disclosure of which 10 is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

### Technical Field

The present invention relates to methods and systems for generating and sending messages in a mobile communications network. More 15 particularly, the present invention relates to methods and systems for generating and sending messages in a mobile communications network in response to a change in location of a subscriber.

### Background Art

20 In mobile communications networks, information regarding mobile subscribers are stored in databases, referred to as home location registers (HLRs) and visitor location registers (VLRs). HLRs permanently store information about subscribers that belong to the network that owns the HLR.

VLRs temporarily store information about subscribers who are currently “roaming” in the area serviced by that VLR. The VLR may belong to the subscriber's home network or to a foreign network. The HLR and VLR store information needed to correctly route voice calls or data communications to

5 the mobile subscriber. This may include international mobile station identification (IMSI), mobile identification number (MIN), mobile directory number (MDN), and mobile station international ISDN number (MSISDN), as well as the IDs of the VLR and MSC with which the subscriber is currently associated. When a mobile subscriber travels from an area controlled by

10 one VLR or MSC to an area controlled by a different VLR or MSC, a series of messages, referred to as mobile application part (MAP) messages, are exchanged to update contact information for the mobile subscriber in the VLR and HLR. In some instances, it may be desirable for the home network service provider to send a message to their mobile subscribers who are

15 roaming in a foreign network, or to a database in response to a change in location of the subscriber. It may also be desirable for the home network service provider to send a message to a foreign subscriber (i.e., a subscriber from a different network provider) who is roaming within the network.

Examples of situations in which it may be desirable to send a message to a

20 mobile subscriber in response to a change in location of the subscriber are:

- Sending a greeting or “welcome” message to the roaming subscriber;
- Sending travel information, such as hotels, restaurants, etc. in the area in which the subscriber is roaming;
- Sending advertising information regarding services available in the

25 area; and

- any other type of message that may be of interest to the roaming subscriber.

Although the MAP protocol defines procedures for updating information in registers, such as HLRs and VLRs, the protocol does not specify a means  
5 for notifying a network element, such as a short message service center (SMSC) or a presence server, of a change in location of a subscriber. Moreover, the protocol does not specify a method for delivering a message to either of these entities, and thus to the subscriber, in response to a change in location of the subscriber.  
10 Accordingly, there exists a need for novel methods and systems for generating messages in response to a change in location of a mobile subscriber.

Disclosure of the Invention

15 Methods and systems for generating messages in response to a change in location of a mobile subscriber include a signaling gateway and an associated message processing platform. The message processing platform may be internal to or external to the signaling gateway. The signaling gateway may perform routing operations similar to those of a conventional signal transfer point. In addition, the signaling gateway may copy messages  
20 communicated between an HLR and a VLR in response to a change in location of a subscriber. The message processing platform may correlate these messages, determine when the messages indicate that a subscriber has changed locations, and generate a change location indication message in  
25 response to detecting a change in location. The change in location indication

message may contain the same information stored by the VLR, such as the MSISDN and IMSI number for the subscriber, in addition to other pertinent information.

The change in location indication message may be sent to any suitable node, such as a short message service center (SMSC) or a presence server. The message processing platform may communicate directly with the SMSC via TCP/IP or another protocol defined by the Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN), or it may communicate indirectly via traditional SS7/MAP protocol. If the receiving node is a short message service center, the short message center may generate a short message service (SMS) message and send the SMS message to the mobile subscriber. If the receiving node is a presence server, the presence server may update presence information for the subscriber in a presence server database. This presence information may be used by others to learn the location and communication medium through which the mobile subscriber will most likely be reachable.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to generate messages in response to a change in location of the mobile subscriber.

Some of the objects of the invention having been stated hereinabove, other objects will be evident as the description proceeds, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings as best described hereinbelow.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

A description of the present invention will now proceed with reference to the accompanying drawings of which:

Figure 1 is a block and message flow diagram illustrating delivery of a short message service message to a home network subscriber roaming in a foreign network according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of internal subsystems of a conventional  
5 signal transfer point or signaling gateway suitable for use with embodiments of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a block and message flow diagram illustrating MAP message flow through a signal transfer point with a MAP screening module according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Figure 4A is a flow chart illustrating steps performed by the signal transfer point in Figure 3 in processing a MAP message when MAP screening functionality is located internal to the STP according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4B is a flow chart illustrating steps performed by the signal  
15 transfer point in Figure 3 in processing a MAP message when MAP screening functionality is located external to the STP according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a flow chart illustrating exemplary steps performed by a message processing platform in correlating MAP messages transmitted  
20 between an HLR and a VLR according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 6 is a block and message flow diagram illustrating the delivery of a short message service message to a foreign subscriber located in the network of the service provider that generates the short message service  
25 message.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Delivering Short Message Service Messages to Home Subscriber

Roaming in Foreign Network

Figure 1 is a block and message flow diagram illustrating the delivery of short message service messages to a subscriber in response to a change in location of the subscriber. In Figure 1, the dashed line separates the home network from the foreign network. For purposes of this example, the term "home network" refers to the network that generates a message in response to a change in location of a subscriber. The term "foreign network" refers to a network other than the home network that is associated with the delivery of information related to the roaming subscriber.

In the illustrated embodiment, the home network includes signal transfer point **100** capable of sending and receiving SS7 messages. Signal transfer point **100** may be any type of conventional signal transfer point, such as the EAGLE® STP available from Tekelec, Inc., of Calabasas, California. The internal architecture of a signal transfer point suitable for use with the present invention will be discussed in detail below.

Although not shown in Figure 1, signal transfer point **100** may consist of a mated pair of STPs, as this is a common deployment in communications networks. In this case, message processing platform **102** would communicate with both STPs in the pair and would correctly correlate messages independent of the STP through which the messages were routed. Alternatively, signal transfer point **100** may be an SS7/IP gateway capable of sending and receiving both SS7 and IP messages between IP nodes. The internal architecture of a signaling gateway suitable for use with the present

invention will be discussed in detail below. The architecture illustrated in Figure 1 may also include a mated pair of SS7/IP gateways.

- In the illustrated embodiment, message processing platform **102** is coupled to signal transfer point **100** via a signaling link, which may employ
- 5 TCP/IP, SS7 or other protocols. Message processing platform **102** may be a workstation, such as a Sun Netra™ server. Software executing on message processing platform **102** performs functions associated with delivering short message service messages to mobile subscribers in response to changes in location of the subscribers, as will be discussed in more detail below.
- 10 Although message processing platform **102** is illustrated as being separate from STP **100**, the present invention is not intended to be limited to such an embodiment. For example, in an alternative embodiment of the invention, the functionality provided by message processing platform **102** may be integrated within signal transfer point **100**. The integrated embodiment will be described
- 15 in more detail below.

Short message service center **104** is a network element that delivers short message services to mobile subscribers. Short message services and location updating procedures for GSM networks are described in:

- 20 1) ETSI ETS 300 974, Tenth Edition, April 2000 (GSM 09.02  
Version 5.14.1 Release 1996), Digital Cellular  
Telecommunication System (Phase 2+), Mobile Application Part  
(MAP) Specification;
- 2) ETSI TS 100 901 version 7.4.0 1999-12 (GSM 03.40 Version  
7.4.0 Release 1998), Digital Cellular Telecommunications
- 25

System (Phase 2+); Technical Realization of the Short Message Service (SMS); and

- 3) ETSI TS 100 530 Version 7.0.0 1999-08 (GSM 03.12 Version 7.0.0 Release 1998), Digital Cellular Telecommunications Systems (Phase 2+), Location Registration Procedures.

Although the details discussed in this document relate to GSM networks, the invention can easily be adapted for use in IS-41 networks as well. Information regarding procedures used in these networks can be found in ANSI/TIA/EIA-  
10 41-D-97, Cellular Radiotelecommunications Intersystem Operations, February, 1996.

Gateway mobile switching center **106** communicates with VMSC **110**, which communicates with mobile subscriber handsets, such as handsets **108**, that are not within their local service area. Although not illustrated in Figure 1, 15 such communications typically occur through a base station that contains an antenna and a transmitter for sending the messages to the mobile subscriber **108**. In this illustration, GMSC **106** is also responsible for acting as an SMS-GMSC to deliver short messages from SMSC **104** to a VMSC **110**. Functions performed by mobile switching centers include set up and tear down of calls 20 and delivery of data communications.

Home location register **109** stores information regarding subscribers of the home network. Such information may include the IMSI, MIN, MDN or MSISDN number and the current VLR and/or VMSC associated with each subscriber. Visitor location register (VLR) **116** stores information regarding 25 roaming subscribers. Like HLR **109**, information stored in VLR **116** may

include IMSI, MIN, MDN or MSISDN numbers for the subscriber. In some networks, the functions of VMSC 110 and VLR 116 may be combined into one network entity. For clarity, they are shown as separate entities in Figure 1.

The system illustrated in Figure 1 is adapted to deliver short message  
5 service messages to a home subscriber who is roaming in a non-local network  
in response to a change in location of a home subscriber. In Figure 1, when a  
home subscriber illustrated by handset 108 moves to a foreign network,  
handset 108 sends a signal through the base station (not shown) to VMSC  
110. VMSC 110 opens a dialogue with VLR 116, requesting the VLR be  
10 updated with the roaming subscriber's information. VLR 116 generates a  
MAP\_Update\_Location\_Request message and sends the update location  
request message to HLR 109 through STP 100.

Internal STP Architecture

15 STP 100 includes internal subsystems for processing and routing  
messages that are similar to those of a conventional EAGLE signal transfer  
point or an IP<sup>7</sup> SECURE GATEWAY™ available from Tekelec. A detailed  
description of the EAGLE® STP may be found in EAGLE® Feature Guide  
PN/910-1225-01, revision B, January 1998, published by Tekelec, the  
20 disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.  
Similarly, a detailed description of the IP<sup>7</sup> SECURE GATEWAY™ may be  
found in Tekelec publication PN/909-0767-01, revision B, August 1999,  
entitled "Feature Notice: IP<sup>7</sup> SECURE GATEWAY™ Release 1," the  
disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The  
25 specific functions of the IP<sup>7</sup> SECURE GATEWAY™ for transmitting and

receiving TCAP messages over an Internet protocol network are described in PCT Publication No. WO 00/35155, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Similarly, the functional components of the IP7 SECURE GATEWAY™ for transmitting ISUP messages over an Internet

5 protocol network are described in PCT Publication No. WO 00/35156, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Figure 2 illustrates the internal subsystems of an EAGLE® STP or an IP<sup>7</sup> SECURE GATEWAY™ to which the methods for generating and sending messages to mobile subscribers in response to a change in location of the

10 subscribers according to the present invention may be applied. In the illustrated embodiment, STP or signaling gateway 200 includes the following subsystems: a maintenance and administration subsystem (MAS) 202, a communication subsystem 204, and an application subsystem 206. The maintenance and administration subsystem 202 provides maintenance

15 communications, initial program loading, peripheral services, provisioning capability, alarm processing, and system disks. Communication subsystem 204 includes an interprocessor message transport (IMT) bus that is the main communication bus among all of the subsystems in signaling gateway 200. In a preferred embodiment, the interprocessor message transport bus includes

20 two 125 Mbps counter-rotating serial buses.

Application subsystem 206 includes cards that are capable of communicating with other cards through the IMT bus. Numerous types of application cards can be incorporated in signaling gateway 200. Examples of such cards includes a link interface module (LIM) 208 that provides SS7 and

25 X.25 links, a data communications module (DCM) 210 that provides SS7-to-

TCP/IP and TCP/IP-to-SS7 translation, and an application service module (ASM) **212**, a transaction service module (TSM) **214**, or a database service module (DSM) **216** that provide global title translation, gateway screening, and other services. While multiple application modules or cards may be

5 simultaneously configured and operatively connected to the IMT bus, it will be appreciated that each card is assigned a unique IMT bus address so as to generally facilitate the internal communication of messages between provisioned cards that are attached to the IMT bus. Once again, a detailed description of the EAGLE® STP other than DCM **210** is provided in the above-  
10 cited EAGLE® Feature Guide and need not be described in detail herein. DCM **210** is described in detail in the above-referenced International Patent Publications.

With regard to communication type modules, DCM card **210** can be used to communicate IP-encapsulated SS7 messages over an IP network, as  
15 described in the above-referenced Feature Notice IP7 SECURE GATEWAY™ release 1.0 publication.

#### STP with INTEGRATED MAP SCREENING MODULE

An exemplary embodiment of a signaling gateway or signal transfer point that includes a MAP screening module (SM) suitable for use with the present invention is described in the above-referenced provisional patent application, which is entitled, "Methods and Systems for Mobile Application Part Screening." Figure 3 is a block and message flow diagram including a signal transfer point with functionality for screening MAP messages transmitted between an HLR and a VLR when a subscriber changes location.  
25

Referring to Figure 3, STP 100 includes link interface module **308** for sending and receiving SS7 messages over SS7 links. LIM **308** includes of a number of sub-components including, but not limited to: an SS7 MTP level 1 and 2 process **310**, an I/O buffer or queue **312**, HMDC process **314**, MTP GWS process **315** and HMDT process **316**. MTP level 1 and 2 process **310** provides the facilities necessary to send and receive digital data over a particular physical media / physical interface, as well as to provide error detection / correction and sequenced delivery of all SS7 message packets.

I/O queue **312** temporarily buffers incoming and outgoing SS7 messages.

HMDC process **314** performs a discrimination function for determining whether an incoming SS7 message packet requires internal processing or is simply to be through switched, i.e., routed to another node. MTP GWS process **315** provides gateway screening on the MTP portion of the message. HMDT process **316** handles internal routing of SS7 message packets that require additional processing prior to final routing.

Interprocessor message transport (IMT) bus **304** provides a reliable transport mechanism for transporting messages between modules in signaling gateway **102**. In a preferred embodiment, IMT bus **304** comprises a dual counter-rotating bus so that traffic can be re-routed in response to a module failure.

SM Service module (SM) **103** performs SCCP and MAP screening functions on messages received from LIM **308** and DCM **336**. In the illustrated embodiment, SM **103** includes SCCP gateway screening (GWS) process **326** for performing gateway screening functions on the SCCP layer of incoming messages, MAP screening process **328** for performing MAP

screening of incoming messages, global title translation process **330** for performing global title translation of incoming messages, copy function **329** for copying selected messages to MPP **102** and HMRT function **332** for routing messages after screening, global title translation and/or MPP copy has been  
5 performed.

Although not illustrated in Figure 3, it is understood that SCCP GWS screening process **326** may access one or more internal or external SCCP screening databases, MAP screening process **328** may access one or more internal or external MAP screening databases, and GTT process **330** may  
10 access one or more internal or external GTT databases. In order to maintain the databases, SM **103** is coupled to and serviced by an OAM subsystem **335** via an Ethernet connection **333**. OAM subsystem **335** is responsible for administration and maintenance of the databases.

Data communication module (DCM) **336** is adapted to convert  
15 incoming IP-encapsulated SS7 messages into SS7 format and encapsulate outgoing SS7 messages in IP packets. In the illustrated embodiment, DCM **336** includes an HMCG process **340** that is responsible for monitoring congestion on the associated DCM linksets, and internally communicating this link congestion information to peer processes on other modules via IMT bus  
20 **304**. The link congestion information is used by the HMRT function **332** during outbound link selection operations. It should be appreciated that outgoing SS7 message packets routed through the DCM **336** will be transmitted out of the STP **100** and into an Internet Protocol (IP) network.  
25 STP **100** may include an additional LIM and/or DCM **350** for routing the original message to HLR **109**.

As the SS7 communication protocol and the IP communication protocol are not inherently compatible, all SS7 message packets that are to be sent into the IP network **108** are first encapsulated within an IP routing envelope prior to transmission. This IP encapsulation is performed by an IP 5 encapsulation process **342**. The IP encapsulation process **342** is the IP protocol equivalent of the SS7 MTP level 1-2 layer process **310** of the LIM **308**. One type of packet format for encapsulating various types of SS7 messages in IP packets is described in Technical Reference: Transport Adapter Layer Interface 2.0, published by Tekelec (May 31, 2000). However, 10 it is not the intent of the present invention to be limited to this format. Other formats may be used including SCTP/M3UA/M2UA, the EAGLE's STPLAN feature, etc. Alternatively, the messages may be passed to the external platform via traditional SS7 protocol using a LIM card on the STP instead of the DCM.

15

#### STP with External Map Screening Module

As an alternative to the embodiment described above, SM **103** may not contain MAP Screening process **328**. In such an embodiment, all other functionalities of SM **103** would remain the same, and MAP Screening 20 process **328** would then be integrated on MPP **102** instead of on STP **100**.

#### MAP Screening Internal to STP

Figure 4A is a flow chart illustrating exemplary steps that may be performed by the processes illustrated in Figure 3 for performing MAP and 25 SCCP screening functions for sending messages transmitted between an

HLR and a VLR in response to a change in location of a subscriber when MAP screening process **328** is integrated with STP **100**. In step **ST1**, LIM **308** receives an SS7 message signal unit (MSU). In step **ST2**, MTP level 1 and 2 process **310** performs MTP level 1 and 2 processing on the incoming message. In step **ST3**, HMDC function **314** performs message discrimination, e.g., by examining the destination point code or other fields, in the message to determine whether the message is to be internally routed or through switched. In this example, it is assumed that the message is to be internally routed.

In step **ST4**, MTP GWS process **315** is performed on the incoming message. If the message is not screened (i.e., rejected) by MTP GWS, it will be passed to SM **103** as described in step **ST5** below.

In step **ST5**, HMDT process **316** routes the message to the appropriate internal address for further processing. In this example, HMDT process **316** routes the message to SM module **103** for further processing. Once SM module **103** receives the message, in step **ST6**, global title translation process **330** performs global title translation (GTT) on the message. In step **ST7**, SCCP GWS process **326** screens the message based on one or more SCCP parameters in the GTT'd message.

If the message is not screened (rejected) by SCCP screening process **326**, it is passed to MAP screening process **328**. In steps **ST8** and **ST9**, MAP screening process **328** performs MAP screening on the message by examining the parameters in the TCAP/MAP portion of the message. These parameters include, but are not limited to the CgPA and CdPA SSNs, MAP opcode and related fields in the MAP portion of the message. Within the context of the present invention, the MAP Op-Codes that would be subject to

screening would be those for the MAP Update Location Request, MAP Insert Subscriber Data and MAP Update Location Response, although screening could be performed on any MAP Op-Code. If a message meets the screening criteria, it will then be passed to copy function 329. In step **ST10**, copy 5 function 329 makes a copy of the message and sends the message to MPP 102. If MPP 102 is external to STP 100, copy function 329 passes the message to HMRT function 332. HMRT function 332 routes the message to the card associated with the appropriate outbound signaling link, which in this case is DCM 336. DCM 336 wraps the SS7 message in a suitable IP header 10 and sends the message to MPP 102. Meanwhile, the original message will be passed on to the intended end node unchanged. For example, the original message may be sent to LIM or DCM 350 for transmission to HLR 109 via an SS7 or IP network. In step **ST11**, if MAP screening function 328 determines that the message is not one of the targeted message types, the message is 15 not copied and is routed to its intended destination.

If MPP 102 is internal to the STP, copy function 329 sends the message to the internal MPP. An internal MPP may reside on SM 103 or on a separate card. If MPP 102 resides on SM 103, copy function 329 may simply send the message to the appropriate MPP process resident on MPP 102. If 20 MPP is not resident on SM 103, copy function 329 may send the message to the card containing MPP 102 over IMT bus 304. MPP 102 will then correlate messages that are part of the same dialogue as described below.

The present invention is not limited to the steps described above for performing MAP screening. For example, using one or any combination of:

OPC, DPC, Orig. SSN, Dest. SSN, CgPA, CdPA and MAP Op-Code is intended to be within the scope of the invention.

MAP Screening--Functionality External to STP

Figure 4B illustrated exemplary steps that may be performed by STP 100 and MPP 103 when MAP screening process 328 is external to STP 100. If MAP screening process 328 is not integrated with STP 100 and is instead integrated with MPP 102, the process described above will be the same with the exception that in step **ST7**, SCCP GWS process 326 will be responsible for sending the message directly to copy function 329 based on parameters in the SCCP portion of the message, which may include CdPA and CgPA SSNs or OPC/DPC. In step **ST8**, if the message is screened by SCCP GWS, the message is copied to MPP 102 as described above and the original message is routed to its destination unchanged. In this case, SCCP GWS is configured to copy screened messages rather than discarding them. Once MPP 102 receives the copied message, it passes the message to MAP screening function 328. In steps **ST9** and **ST10**, MAP screening is performed as described above. In step **ST11**, if the result of MAP screenings that the message is one of the targeted messages (e.g. MAP\_UPDATE\_LOCATION\_REQUEST), the steps detailed below are followed for correlation and generation of a short message. In step **ST12**, the message is not a targeted message, the copy is discarded by MPP 102 and processing will stop for that message.

Referring back to Figure 1, STP 100 routes the original update location request message to HLR 109. The update location request message is a

mobile application part (MAP) message that contains identification and location information about the subscriber. In the case of a GSM network, this could include the IMSI number, or other subscriber ID, the VMSC number, and the VLR number. Signal transfer point **100** not only routes this message

5 to HLR **109**, but, according to the present embodiment, copies the message and forwards the message to message processing platform **102**, as described above.

In response to the update location request message, HLR **109** exchanges a sequence of MAP messages to VLR **116**. These messages

10 include a MAP\_Insert\_Subscriber\_Data\_request that contains the MSISDN number. HLR **109** also sends a MAP\_Update\_Location Response which contains the HLR number and terminates the HLR ⇔ VLR dialogue. Signal transfer point **100** notes the arrival of both messages and sends copies to message processing platform **102**. The last message in the sequence is the

15 update location response. This message is forwarded from HLR **109** through STP **100** to VLR **116**.

#### MAP Message Correlation and Location Update

##### Indication Message Generation

20 Message processing platform **102** includes message correlator/generator **102a** for correlating MAP messages and for generating a change in location indication message. Figure 5 illustrates exemplary steps that may be performed by message correlator/generator **102a** in correlating MAP messages and generating the change in location indication message.

25 Referring to Figure 5, in step **ST1**, message correlator/generator **102a**

receives a copy of a targeted MAP message from MAP screening process

**328.** Again, this process may be integrated with STP 100 or MPP 102.

According to an important aspect of the present invention, it may be desirable to send a message to the subscriber only the first time the subscriber registers

- 5 with a VLR in a non-home network. A subscriber may change VLRs many times within a single network, including the subscriber's home network. The location update procedure described herein is performed each time a subscriber registers with a new VLR, regardless of whether the new VLR is in a different network from the previous or whether the VLR is in the same  
10 network as the subscriber's HLR. Therefore, it is necessary for message correlator/generator 102a to be able to distinguish two cases: 1) location update procedures occurring between the HLR and a VLR within the subscriber's home network, and 2) location update procedures occurring between the HLR and a non-home network VLR if the subscriber has  
15 previously registered with another VLR in that network.

To accomplish this, when a new message arrives, in steps **ST2** and **ST3**, message correlator/generator 102a compares the HLR and VLR IDs. In step **ST4**, if the IDs indicate that the HLR and VLR belong to the same network (determined by the network code in the ID), the copy of the message  
20 is discarded and processing stops for this message. In steps **ST5** and **ST6**, if the HLR and VLR are in different networks, message correlator/generator 102a consults a Roaming Table that holds a list of IMSIs and the last VLR ID known to be associated with that IMSI. The stored VLR ID and the received VLR ID are compared. If they belong to the same network, this indicates the  
25 subscriber has simply switched to a new VLR within the same network, and a

new welcome message is not needed. Accordingly, control returns to step ST4 where the copied message is discarded and processing stops for this message. If the stored and received VLR IDs belong to different networks, processing continues as described below.

- 5        In the location update procedure defined by GSM 09.02 and described above, the VLR initiates a MAP dialogue with the subscriber's HLR. This dialogue will continue for the duration of the location update procedure. The first message in this dialogue may be a update location request, which is identified by its MAP opcode. Per ITU-T Q.771, Functional Description of  
10 Transaction Capabilities, each message that is part of a dialogue is identified by a unique dialogue ID in the TCAP portion of the message. It is this dialogue ID that may be used to correlate MAP messages. However, the present invention is not limited to using the dialogue ID to correlate messages.  
15      Correlation based on any parameter that appears in MAP messages exchanged between an HLR and a VLR when a subscriber changes locations is within the scope of the invention.

It should be noted that several different HLR ⇔ VLR dialogues may be taking place simultaneously through STP 100. Therefore, it is necessary that message correlator/generator 102a be able to create individual mobile call  
20 location update records to store messages associated with a particular dialogue. As used herein, the term mobile call location update record refers to data stored in memory for call that includes some or all of the parameters from the messages transmitted between an HLR and a VLR in response to a change in location of a mobile subscriber. A mobile call location update  
25 record may be identified by the dialogue ID contained in all messages in the

dialogue between the HLR and the VLR. A mobile call location update record may contain an entry for each message in the dialogue. For example, a mobile call location update record according to the present invention may include an entry for the Location Update Request message, an entry for the

5 Insert Subscriber Data message, and an entry for the Update Location Response message. Each entry may include the complete message, a portion of the message, and the time of receipt of each message. However, the present invention is not limited to any particular mobile call location update record format. Any format that contains information relating to the dialogue

10 between an HLR and a VLR when a subscriber changes location is within the scope of the invention.

Returning to the flow diagram in Figure 5, once it has been determined that a subscriber has moved to a non-home network in which the subscriber has not previously registered with a VLR, in steps **ST7** and **ST8**, message correlator/generator **102a** determines whether a mobile call location update record is active for the dialogue. In step **ST9**, if a record is not active, message correlator/generator **102a** creates a record and stores the message or a portion of the message therein. Control then returns to step **ST1** for processing the next received message.

20 A new call record is created even if the message is not the initial message in the location update procedure sequence as defined by GSM 09.02. This is necessary due to the fact that STP **100** may be deployed with a mate STP. In this case, MPP **102** may receive some messages in a sequence from one STP and some from the other STP. Thus, if one STP is  
25 experiencing delays in getting messages to the MPP while the other is not, it

may be possible for the Insert Subscriber Data or Update Location Response to arrive at the MPP before the Update Location Request. In order to handle error cases in which, for some reason, all of the messages expected in a sequence are either not delivered or not copied to the MPP, a timeout will be

5 implemented for each mobile call location update record. If all expected messages in a sequence are not received and logged in a mobile call location update record within a specified time, the mobile call location update record and all entries within it will be erased. Each mobile call location update record will be configured in such a way that the expected number of messages in a

10 sequence is known. Therefore, regardless of the order in which the messages are received, a change in location indication message will be generated when all messages in the sequence are received.

Returning to Figure 5, in step **ST10**, if message correlator/generator **102a** determines that a mobile call location update record is active for the

15 dialogue corresponding to the dialogue ID in the received message copy, message correlator/generator **102a** stores the message copy in the record. In step **ST11**, message correlator/generator **102a** determines whether the record has been completed, i.e., whether all of the messages in the dialogue have been received. As discussed above, it is not necessary that the messages be

20 received in order. If the record is not complete, control returns to step **ST1** to process the next received message. In step **ST12**, once the record is completed, message correlator/generator **102a** generates a change in location indication message and sends the message to an SMSC.

The change in location indication message includes the subscriber ID,

25 i.e., the IMSI, MIN, MDN and/or MSISDN numbers, the VLR number, the HLR

number, the MSC number, the date, and the time. The message may be passed directly to the SMSC over any suitable communication medium, such as TCP/IP connection or using the PLMN's specified protocol per GSM 03.40. The message may alternatively be passed indirectly to the SMSC via STP 100

5 and GMSC 106 using traditional SS7 signaling.

Referring back to Figure 1, upon receipt of the change in location indication message, the short message service center generates a short message containing a welcome message, or other message as determined by the operator. The SMSC then forwards this message to GMSC 106. The

10 protocol between SMSC 104 and GMSC 106 is specified by the PLMN. Alternatively, SMSC 104 may forward the message back to MPP 102 which then forwards the message to STP 100. STP 100 then forwards the short message to gateway mobile switching center 106. In either case, once gateway mobile switching center 106 receives the short message, it sends a

15 MAP\_Forward\_Short\_Message, containing the welcome message (or other message), to VMSC 110, which then sends a short message to roaming subscriber 108 via the base station network not shown in Figure 1.

The embodiment illustrated in Figure 1 illustrates exemplary steps that may be performed by a signal transfer point, a message processing platform,

20 and a short message service center in delivering a welcome message or other message to a subscriber that enters a foreign network in response to a change in location of the subscriber. Although in the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, signal transfer point 100, message processing platform 102, and short message service center 104 are illustrated as separate components, the

25 present invention is not limited to such an embodiment. For example, the

functionality of message processing platform **102** and short message service center **104** may be integrated within signal transfer point **100**. In such an embodiment, signal transfer point **100** may include an internal mobile call record generator that correlates and stores call sequence information  
5 generated when a mobile subscriber changes locations. Once the last message in response to the change of location is generated, the mobile call record generator notifies a short message service center application of the change in location. The short message service center application sends a short message service message to a gateway mobile switching center. The  
10 gateway mobile switching center sends the short message to the VMSC servicing the roaming subscriber. Thus, the present invention includes embodiments in which the message processing platform functionality and/or short message service center functionality are integrated within the signal transfer point **100**. In yet another alternative embodiment of the invention, the  
15 message processing platform functionality may be integrated with the short message service center, and this combined platform may be external to STP  
**100**.

Delivering Short Message Service Messages to Foreign Subscriber

20 Roaming in Home Network

Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary message flow between a signal transfer point, a message processing platform, and a short message service center in delivering an SMS message to a mobile subscriber from a foreign network in response to entry of the mobile subscriber into a home network.  
25 The message flow illustrated in Figure 6 is basically the same as the message

flow illustrated in Figure 1 with the exception that the VMSC in the home network delivers the short message to the mobile subscriber **108**. Thus, Figure 6 illustrates a method by which a short message service center, a message processing platform, and a signal transfer point deliver a short 5 message, such as a welcome message, to a foreign subscriber roaming in the service provider's home network. As with the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, the short message service center and the message processing platform may be separate from or integrated within the signal transfer point without departing from the scope of the invention.

10       The present invention is not limited to delivering messages to mobile subscribers in response to a change in location of the mobile subscribers. For example, in an alternative embodiment, the present invention may include generating and delivering presence protocol messages to a presence server in response to a change in location of a subscriber. For example, in the 15 embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, when mobile subscriber **108** enters the foreign network, message processing platform **102** may send a presence protocol message, including the subscriber ID, i.e., the IMSI and MSISDN numbers, the VLR number, the HLR number, the MSC number, the date, and the time, to a presence server. The presence server may receive this 20 information and store the information in a presence server database. Subscribers to the presence server database may then use the information to send messages, such as instant messages, to the mobile subscriber.

Although in the embodiments described above with respect to Figures 1 and 6, the message processing platform is coupled to the STP, the present 25 invention is not limited to such an embodiment. For example, the message

processing platform may be coupled to or associated with the HLR or the VLR to correlate MAP messages transmitted between the HLR and the VLR.

In yet another alternative embodiment of the invention, the message processing platform may be similar in structure to the Message Generator/Traffic Simulator (MGTS) available from Tekelec. The MGTS is conventionally used to simulate and monitor SS7 network traffic. According to the present invention, the MGTS can be used to capture MAP messages and generate the MAP change in location indication message described above. In such an embodiment, the MGTS would have a correlation/message generation function similar to that described above with respect to Figure 5.

It will be understood that various details of the invention may be changed without departing from the scope of the invention. Furthermore, the foregoing description is for the purpose of illustration only, and not for the purpose of limitation—the invention being defined by the claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for automatically generating and sending a Short Message Service (SMS) message to a subscriber in a mobile communications network in response to a change in the location of the subscriber, the method comprising:
  - (a) receiving a plurality of mobile call signaling messages associated with a subscriber that has changed location and roamed away from or outside of the geographic area serviced by the subscriber's home location register (HLR);
  - (b) correlating the mobile call signaling messages based on at least one parameter in the mobile call signaling messages;
  - (c) generating a change in location indication message based on parameters extracted from the correlated call signaling messages;
  - (d) sending the change in location indication message to a short message service center (SMSC);
  - (e) in response to receiving the change in location indication message by SMSC, generating an SMS message intended for the subscriber; and
  - (f) sending the SMS message to the subscriber.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling messages is a Mobile Application Protocol (MAP) Update Location Request message.
- 5 3. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling messages is a MAP Insert Subscriber Data message.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling messages is a MAP Update Location Response message.
- 10 5. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is a Home Location Register Identifier (HLR ID).
- 15 6. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generated the change in location indication message is a Visitor Location Register Identifier (VLR ID).
- 20 7. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is a Mobile Identification Number (MIN), Mobile Directory Number (MDN) or Mobile Subscriber ISDN (MSISDN) number.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is an International Mobile Station Identity  
5 (IMSI) number.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is an MSC ID.  
10
10. The method of claim 1 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters is a date and time either extracted from one of the mobile call signaling messages or generated by a message processing platform the receives the mobile call  
15 signaling messages.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the SMS message is a message welcoming or greeting the subscriber or any other type of message a mobile communications network operator desires to  
20 send to a subscriber.
12. The method of claim 1 wherein the SMS message includes at least one of: an advertisement, a weather report, hotel information, or any other information that a mobile

communications network operator wishes to send to the subscriber.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein correlating the mobile call  
5 signaling messages includes correlating the mobile call signaling  
messages based on a Dialogue ID in the mobile call signaling  
messages.
14. A method for automatically generating and sending a short  
10 message service (SMS) message to a subscriber in a mobile  
communications network in response to a change in the location  
of the subscriber, the method comprising:  
15 (a) receiving a plurality of mobile call signaling messages  
associated with a subscriber that has changed location  
and roamed away from or outside of the geographic area  
serviced by the subscriber's Home Location Register  
(HLR)  
(b) correlating the plurality of mobile call signaling messages;  
(c) combining parameters extracted from the mobile call  
20 signaling messages to generate an SMS message  
intended for the subscriber; and  
(d) sending the SMS message to the subscriber.

15. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling messages is a Mobile Application Protocol (MAP) Update Location Request message.
- 5 16. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling messages is a MAP Insert Subscriber Data message.
- 10 17. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling messages is a MAP Update Location Response message.
- 15 18. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is a Home Location Register Identifier (HLR ID).
- 20 19. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is a Visitor Location Register Identifier (VLR ID).
- 25 20. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is a Mobile Identification Number (MIN), Mobile Directory Number (MDN) or Mobile Subscriber ISDN (MSISDN) number.

21. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is an International Mobile Station Identity

5 (IMSI) number.

22. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is an MSC ID.

10

23. The method of claim 14 wherein one of the mobile call signaling message parameters used to generate the change in location indication message is a date and time extracted from one of the mobile call signaling messages or generated by a message processing platform that receives the mobile call signaling messages.

15

24. The method of claim 14 wherein the SMS message is a message welcoming or greeting the subscriber, or any other message that a mobile communications network operator desires to send to a subscriber.

20

25. The method of claim 14 wherein correlating the mobile call signaling messages includes correlating the mobile call signaling

messages based on a Dialogue ID in the mobile call signaling messages.

26. A method for correlating mobile call signaling messages  
5 transmitted between a home location register (HLR) and a visitor  
location register (VLR) in response to a change in location of a  
subscriber, the method comprising:

- (a) receiving a plurality of mobile call signaling messages  
transmitted between an HLR and a VLR in response to a  
10 change in location of a mobile subscriber;
- (b) correlating the mobile call signaling messages based on  
one or more parameters in the mobile call signaling  
messages; and
- (c) storing the mobile call signaling messages in mobile call  
15 location update records.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein correlating the mobile call  
signaling message based on one or more parameters in the  
mobile call signaling messages includes correlating the mobile  
call signaling messages based on a dialogue ID contained in the  
20 mobile call signaling messages.

28. The method of claim 26 comprising comparing an HLR ID and a  
VLR ID in each mobile call signaling message and determining  
25 whether a subscriber is roaming in a foreign network in which

the subscriber has not previously registered with a VLR based on the comparison.

29. The method of claim 27 comprising, in response to determining  
5 that the subscriber is roaming in a foreign network in which the subscriber is not previously registered with a VLR, continuing correlation processing for the mobile call signaling messages.
30. The method of claim 27 comprising, in response to determining  
10 that the subscriber is not roaming in a foreign network in which the subscriber is not previously registered with a VLR, stopping correlation processing for the mobile call signaling messages.
31. The method of claim 26 wherein storing the mobile call signaling  
15 messages in mobile call location update records comprises, in response to receiving each of the mobile call signaling messages:
  - (a) determining whether a mobile call location update record is active;
  - 20 (b) in response to determining that a mobile call location update record is active for the message, storing the message in the mobile call location update record; and
  - (c) in response to determining that a mobile call location update record is not active for the message, creating a

new mobile call location update record and storing the message therein.

- 5           32. The method of claim 26 comprising, in response to completing a mobile call location update record, generating a change in location indication message and sending the change in location indication message to a short message service center.
- 10          33. The method of claim 26 comprising for each mobile call change in location update record, in response to failing to receive all of the mobile call signaling messages to complete the mobile call change in location update record within a predetermined time period, discarding the mobile call change in location update record.
- 15          34. A system for automatically generating and sending a short message service (SMS) message to a subscriber in a mobile communications network in response to a change in the location of the subscriber, the system comprising:
- 20           (a) a first network element adapted to receive a plurality of mobile call signaling messages associated with a subscriber that has changed location and roamed away from or outside of the geographic area serviced by the subscriber's home location register (HLR);

- (b) a message processing platform operatively associated with the first network element, the message processing platform being adapted to correlate and examine parameters contained within the mobile call signaling messages and to subsequently generate and send a change in location indication message based on the parameters; and
- 5 (c) a Short Message Service Center (SMSC) operatively associated with the message processing platform, the short message service center being adapted to:
- 10 (i) receive and process the change in location indication message;
- (ii) generate an SMS message intended for the subscriber; and
- 15 (iii) send the SMS message to the subscriber.

35. The system of claim 34 wherein the first network element is a signal transfer point (STP).
- 20 36. The system of claim 34 wherein the first network element is a signaling gateway routing node.
37. The system of claim 34 wherein the first network element is a message observation and generation system.

38. The system of claim 37 wherein the message observation and generation system is coupled to an HLR.
- 5           39. The system of claim 34 wherein the first network element is a visitor location register (VLR).
- 10           40. The system of claim 34 wherein the first network element is a home location register (HLR).
- 15           41. The system of claim 34 wherein the owners or operators of the subscriber's HLR and the first network element are not the same.
- 20           42. The system of claim 34 wherein the message processing platform is contained within the first network element.
- 25           43. The system of claim 34 wherein the message processing platform is an external computing workstation that is communicatively coupled to the first network element.
44. The system of claim 34 wherein the message processing platform includes a message correlator/generator for correlating the mobile call signaling messages and for generating the change in location indication message.

45. A system for automatically generating and sending a Short Message Service (SMS) message to a subscriber in a mobile communications network in response to a change in the location of the subscriber, the system comprising:
- 5           (a) a first network element adapted to receive a plurality of mobile call signaling messages associated with a subscriber that has changed location and roamed away from or outside of the geographic area serviced by the subscriber's home location register (HLR); and
- 10          (b) a message processing platform associated with or coupled to the first network element, the message processing platform being adapted to correlate and examine parameters contained within the mobile call signaling messages and subsequently generate and
- 15          send a short message service (SMS) message to the subscriber.
- 20
46. The system of claim 45 wherein the first network element is a signal transfer point (STP).
47. The system of claim 45 wherein the first network element is a signaling gateway routing node.
- 25
48. The system of claim 45 wherein the first network element is a visitor location register (VLR).

49. The system of claim 45 wherein the first network element is an HLR.
- 5 50. The system of claim 45 wherein the first network element is a message observation and generation system.
- 10 51. The system of claim 50 wherein the message observation and generation system is coupled to an accounting and billing system for generating bills based on the mobile call signaling messages.
- 15 52. The system of claim 51 wherein the owners or operators of the subscriber's HLR and the first network element are not the same.
- 20 53. The system of claim 45 wherein the message processing platform is integral with and contained within the first network element.
54. The system of claim 45 wherein the message processing platform is an external computing workstation that is communicatively coupled to the first network element.

55. The system of claim 45 wherein the message processing platform includes a message correlator/generator for correlating the MAP messages and for generating the change in location indication messages.

5

56. The system of claim 45 wherein the message correlator/generator is adapted to correlate the MAP messages based on a Dialogue ID in the MAP messages.

10

57. A system for generating a message in response to a change in location of a mobile subscriber, the system comprising:

(a) a signaling node for receiving and copying selected mobile application part messages (MAP) transmitted between a home location register and a visitor location register in response to a change in location of a mobile subscriber; and

(b) a message processing platform operatively associated with the signaling node for receiving the copies of the selected MAP messages, correlating the selected MAP messages, and generating a change in location indication message based on the correlated MAP messages.

20

58. The system of claim 57 wherein the message processing platform is adapted to send the change in location indication message to a short message service center.

25

59. The system of claim 57 wherein the message processing platform is adapted to send the change location update message to a presence server.

Abstract of the Disclosure

A message processing platform correlates mobile call signaling messages transmitted between a home location register (HLR) and a (VLR) when a mobile subscriber changes locations. The message processing 5 platform generates a change in location indication message in response to a change in location of a mobile subscriber. The change in location indication message is sent to a short message service center, which forwards a short message service message to the mobile subscriber.

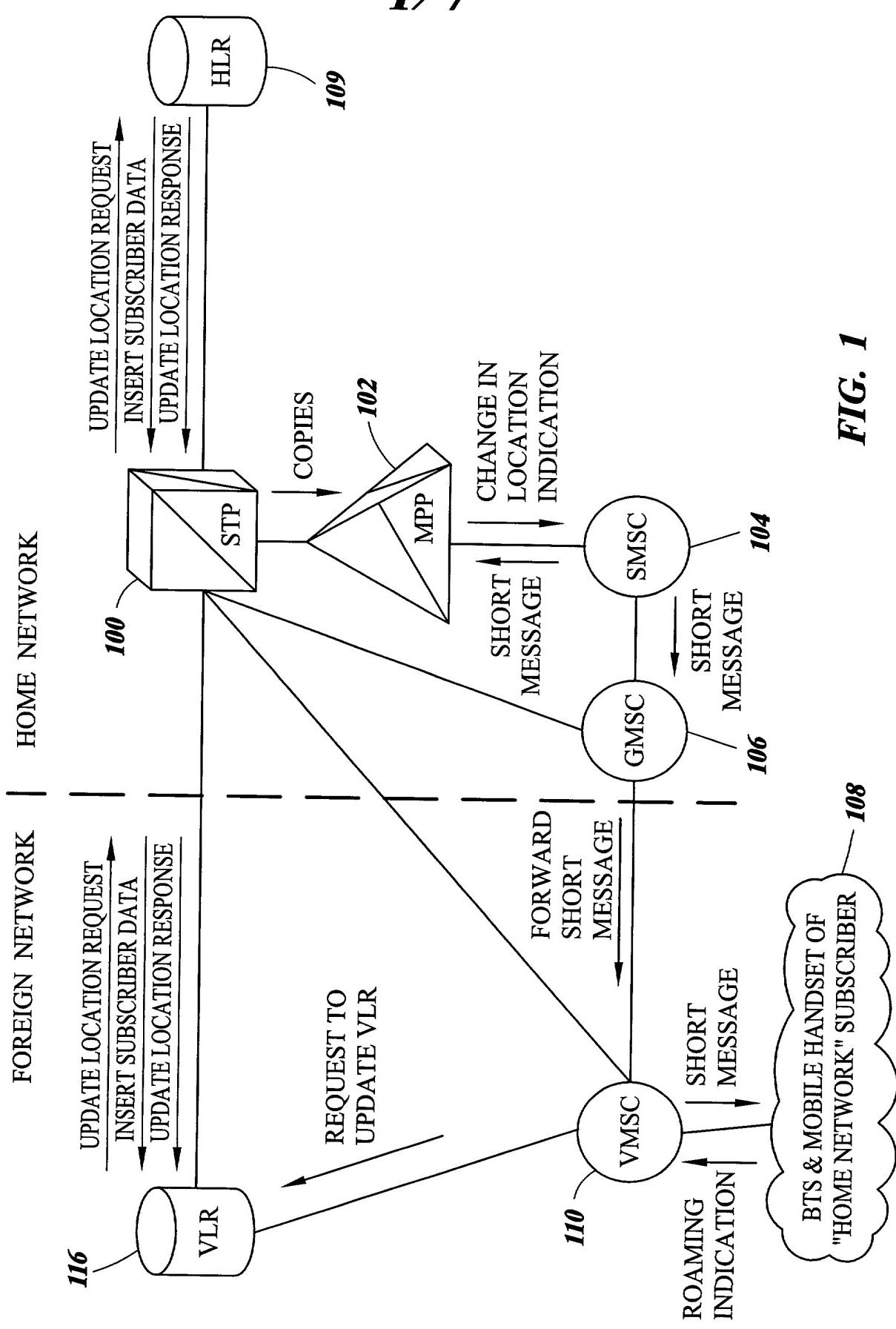


FIG. 1

**200**

MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SUBSYSTEM  
(MAS)

- MAS COMMUNICATION APPLICATION PROCESSOR (MCAP)
- TERMINAL DISK MODULE (TDM)
- MAINTENANCE DISK AND ALARM MODULE (MDAL)

**202**

COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEM

- INTER PROCESSOR MESSAGE TRANSPORT BUS (IMT)
- MAINTENANCE BUS
- IMT POWER AND MULTIPLEXER (IPMX)

**204**

APPLICATION SUBSYSTEM

LIM  
**208**

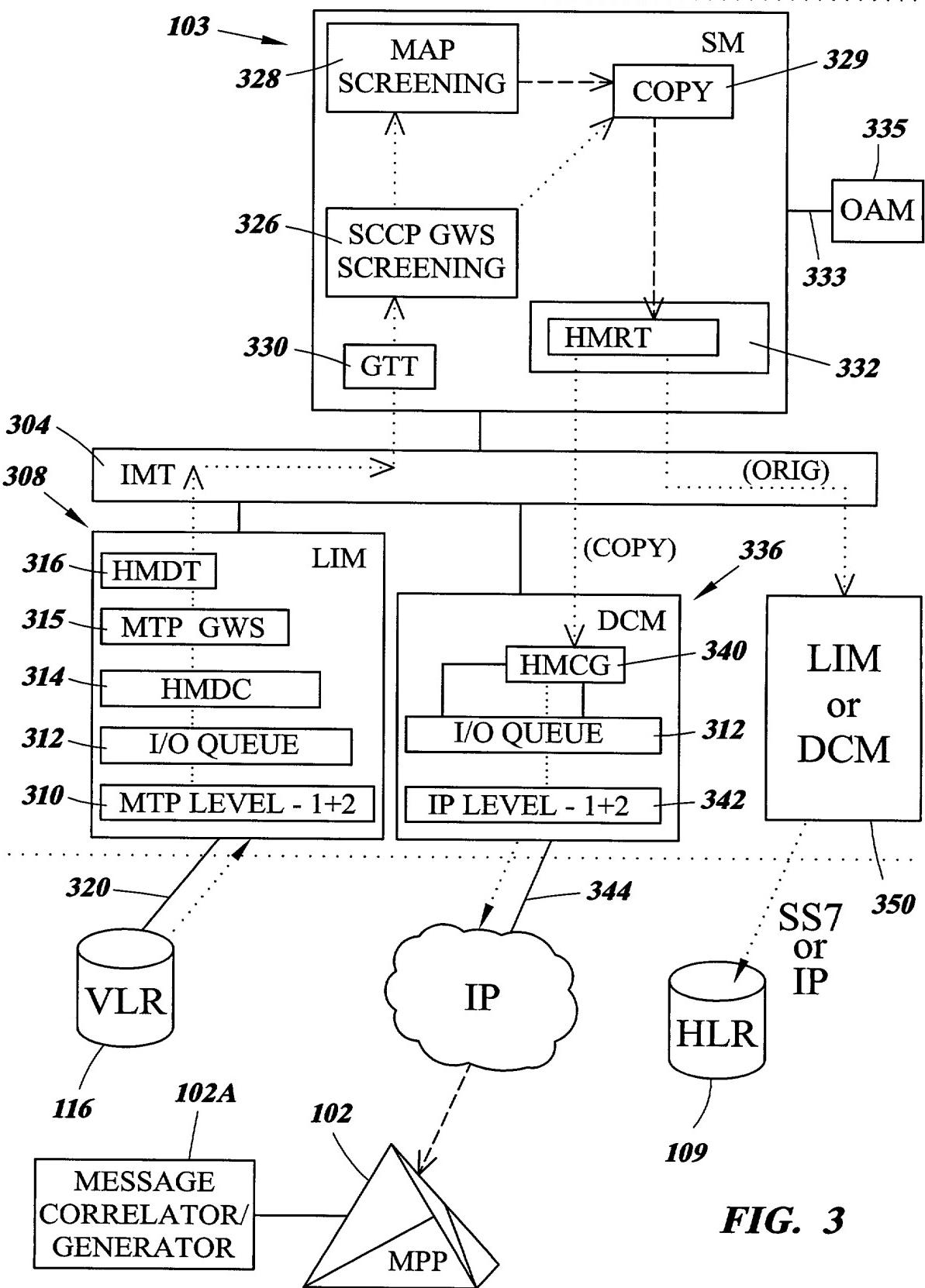
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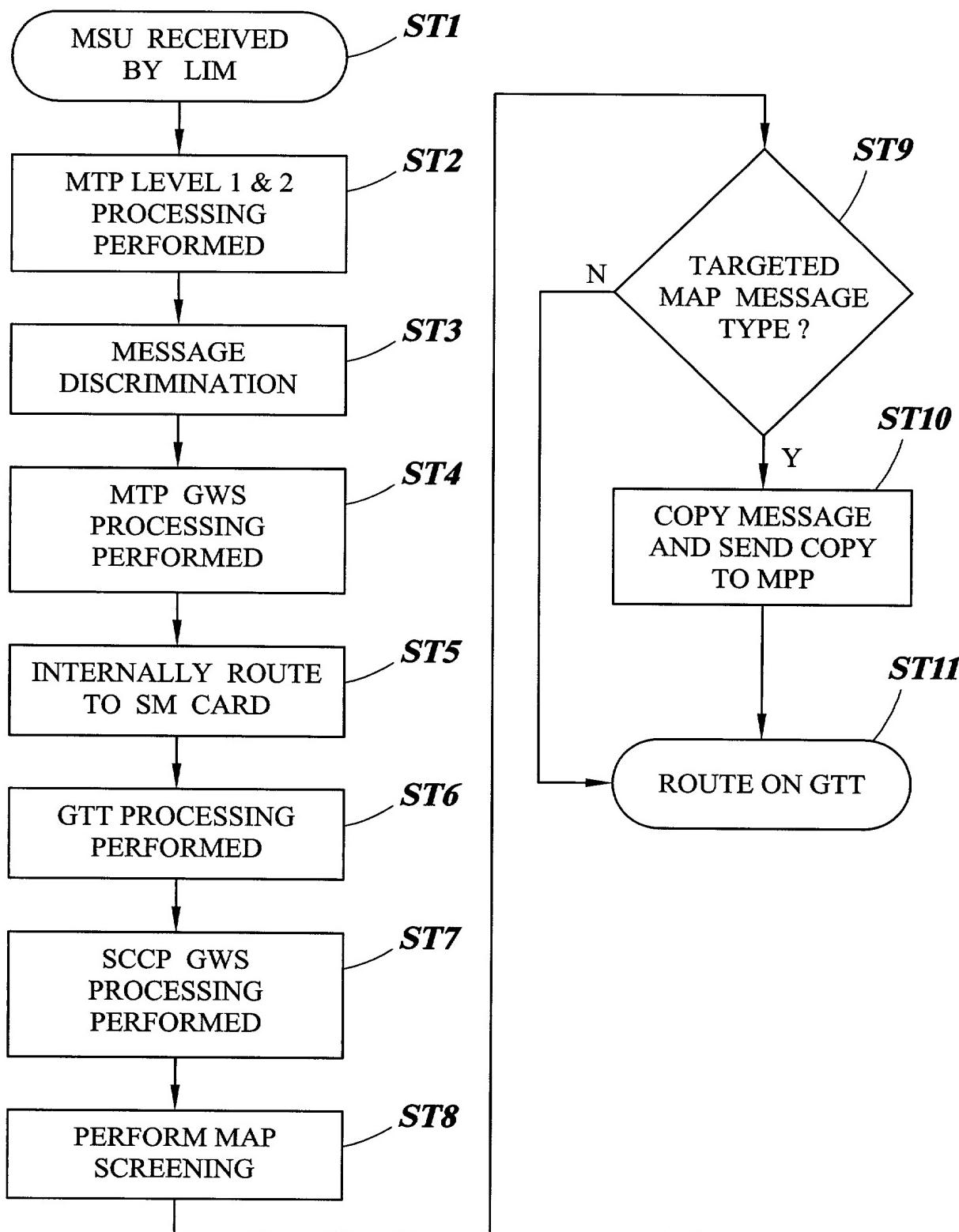
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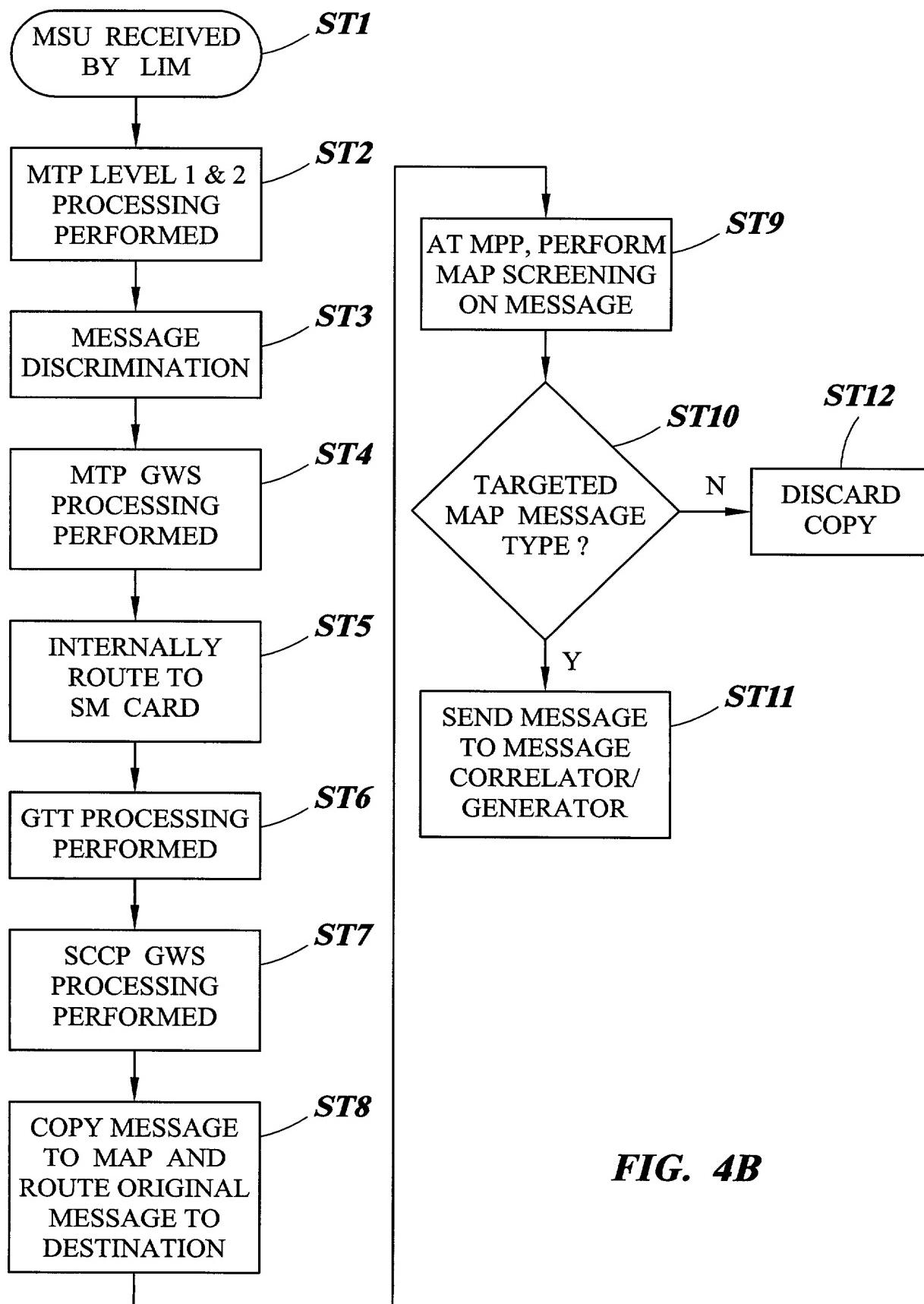
TSM  
**214**

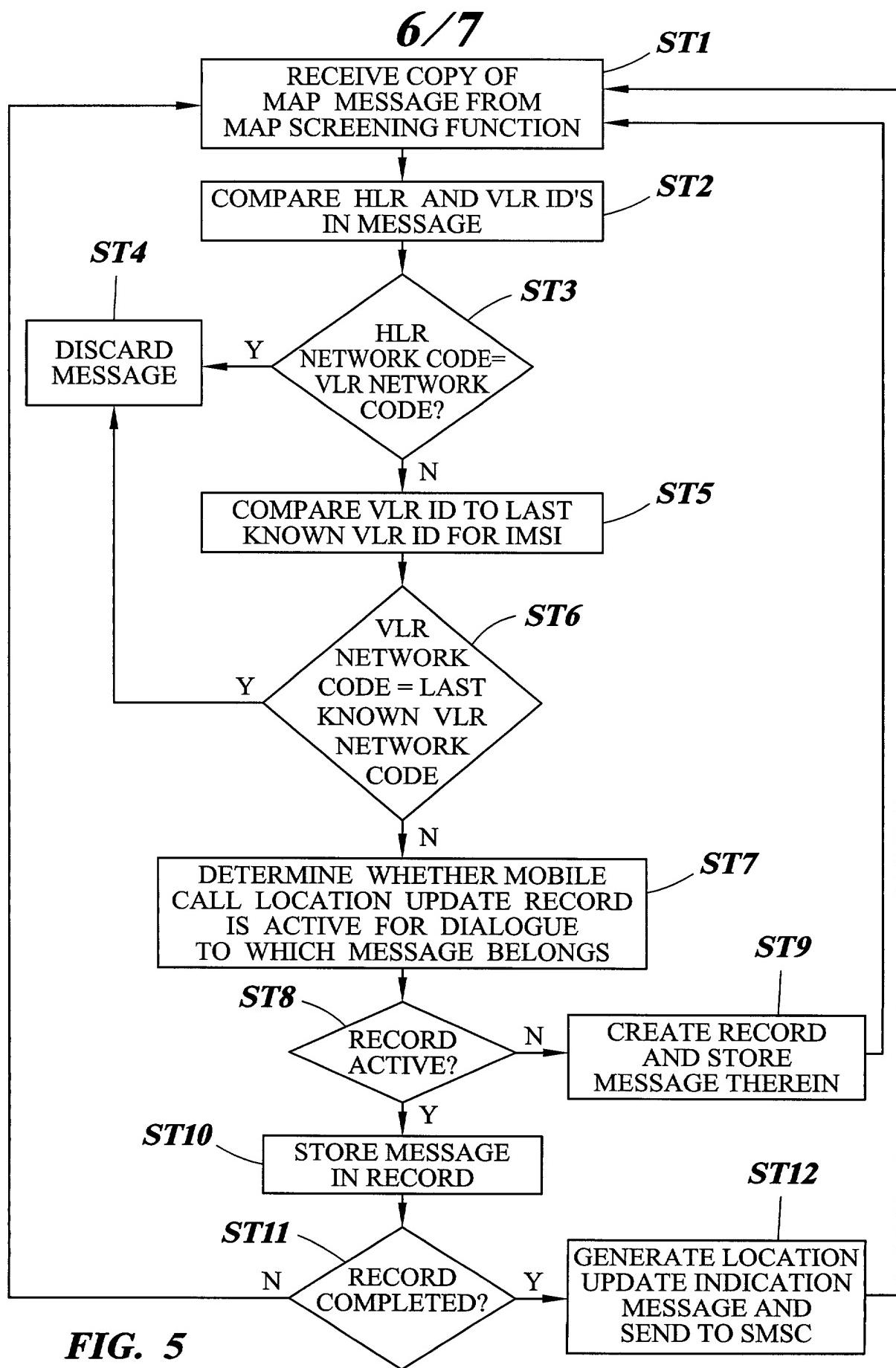
**206**

**FIG. 2**



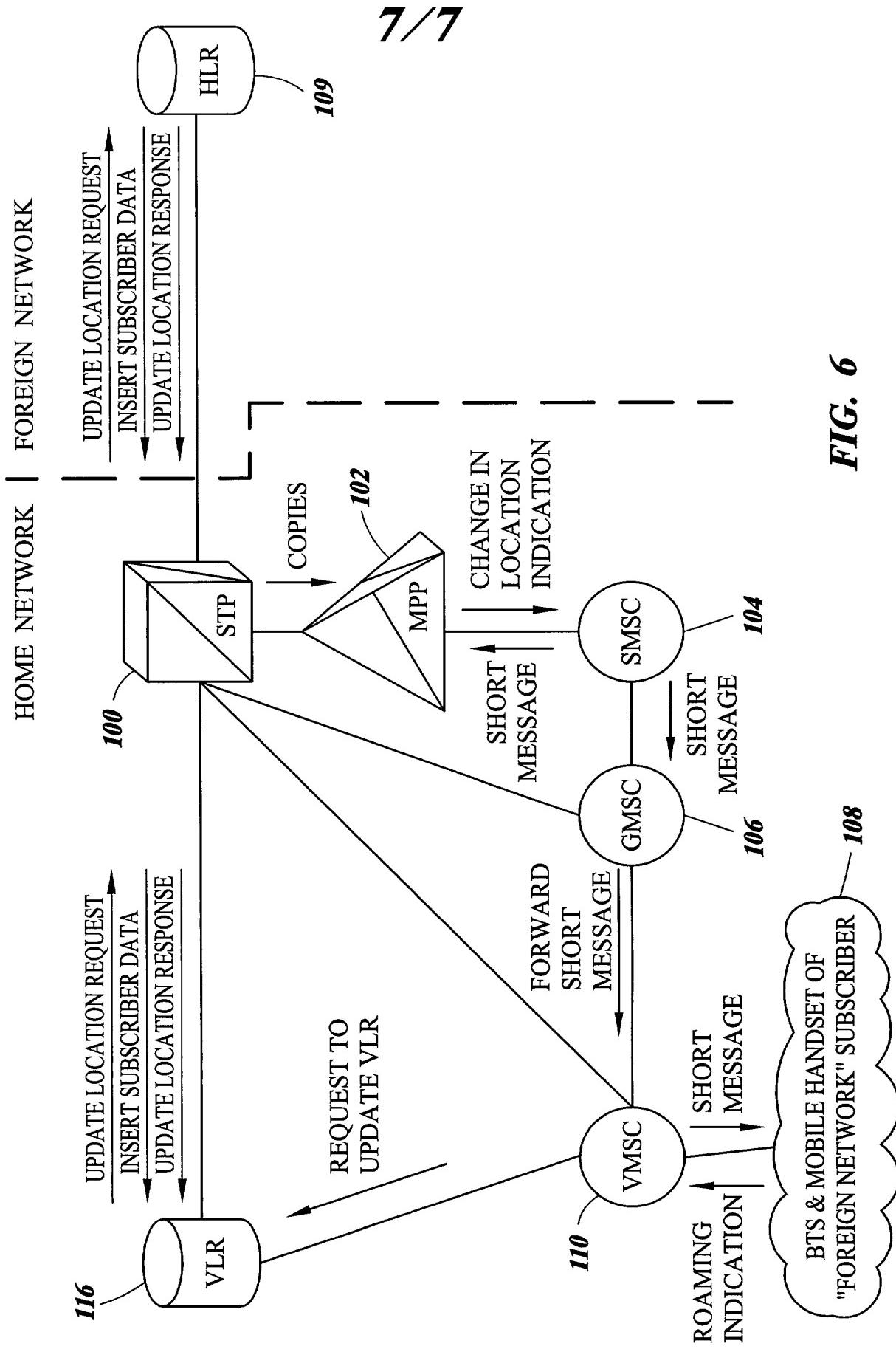
**FIG. 4A**

**FIG. 4B**



**FIG. 5**

**FIG. 6**



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PTO/SB/01 (12-97)

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**DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)**

Declaration Submitted OR  Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)

Attorney Docket Number	1322/51
First Named Inventor	Allison, Rick L.
COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
Application Number	
Filing Date	
Group Art Unit	
Examiner Name	

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR GENERATING AND SENDING MESSAGES IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN RESPONSE TO A CHANGE IN LOCATION OF A SUBSCRIBER**

the specification of which

(Title of the Invention)

Is attached hereto

OR

was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY)

as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number  and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY)  (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.58.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 358(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 358(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

[Page 1 of 2]

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## DECLARATION — Utility or Design Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (If applicable)

Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:  Customer Number  →  Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here  
OR  
 Registered practitioner(s) name/registration number listed below

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Gregory A. Hunt	41,085	Arlcs A. Taylor, Jr.	39,395
Richard E. Jenkins	28,428	Jennifer L. Skord	30,687
Jeffrey L. Wilson	36,058	David P. Glocer	41,037

Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

Direct all correspondence to:  Customer Number or Bar Code Label  OR  Correspondence address below

Name	Gregory A. Hunt, JENKINS & WILSON, P.A.		
Address	Suite 1400 University Tower		
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		Fax	001-919-419-0383

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1541 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor:	<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor				
Given Name (first and middle if any)		Family Name or Surname			
Rick L.	<i>Rick L.</i>	Allison			
Inventor's Signature				Date	<i>8/24/00</i>
Residence: City	Holly Springs	State	NC	Country	US
Post Office Address	337 Wolfbridge Road				
Post Office Address					
City	Holly Springs	State	NC	ZIP	27560
				Country	US

Additional inventors are being named on the 1 supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto

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**DECLARATION****ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S)**  
**Supplemental Sheet**  
Page 1 of 1

<b>Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor					
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Thomas Matthew		McCann					
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Residence: City	Morrisville	State	NC	Country	US	Citizenship	US
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Post Office Address							
City	Morrisville	State	NC	ZIP	27560	Country	US
<b>Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor					
Given Name (first and middle [if any])		Family Name or Surname					
Peter Joseph		Marsico					
Inventor's Signature	<i>Peter Joseph Marsico</i>				Date	8/27/00	
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Post Office Address	201 Westbrook Drive						
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City	Carrboro	State	NC	ZIP	27510	Country	US
<b>Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor					
Given Name (first and middle [if any])		Family Name or Surname					
Inventor's Signature					Date		
Residence: City		State		Country		Citizenship	
Post Office Address							
Post Office Address							
City		State		ZIP		Country	

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<b>DECLARATION</b>		<b>REGISTERED PRACTITIONER INFORMATION (Supplemental Sheet)</b>	
Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
John A. Lamerdin, Ph.D.	44,858		

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